

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 79, line 6, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--A driving mechanism for the cutter 160 (cutter driving mechanism), not shown, drives the cutter 160, after a desired image is recorded on the hologram recording medium 130 based on the control signal S12 supplied from the control computer 104 and entire areas of the hologram recording medium 130 having the image recorded therein are subsequently discharged to outside, for severing the discharged portion from the remaining portion of the hologram recording medium 130. This enables the image-bearing portion of the hologram recording medium 130 to be discharged as a sole holographic stereogram.--

IN THE CLAIMS:

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Please cancel claims 1-24 and add new claims 25-39 without prejudice or disclaimer.

25. (New) A method for simultaneously producing a hologram reproducible as both a reflection type hologram and a transmission type hologram, comprising:

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sequentially generating image data of a parallax image string as strip- or dot-shaped hologram elements;

sequentially directing said image data to correspondingly selected portions of a recording medium for hologram;

contacting at least one surface of the recording medium for hologram with a light inlet block;

projecting an object light beam on a first surface of the recording medium for hologram through a one-dimensional diffusion plate located adjacent said first surface such that a void exists between said diffusion plate and said first surface; and

projecting a reference light beam on a second, opposite, surface of the recording medium for hologram through said light inlet block, wherein the angle of incidence of said reference light beam and the refractive index of the recording medium are chosen such that said reference light beam is totally reflected by said first surface after passing through said recording medium.

26. (New) The method of claim 25, wherein said light inlet block is substantially columnar-shaped and is adapted for rotating movement.

27. (New) The method of claim 25, wherein a light path length of said object light beam is substantially equal to the light path length of said reference light beam.

28. (New) The method of claim 25, wherein said object light beam is projected substantially perpendicularly to the recording medium at a position on said first surface corresponding to an area of the recording medium in contact with said light inlet block along said second surface.

29. (New) The method of claim 25, wherein said light inlet block further includes a light absorbing member located in an internal hollow portion thereof, wherein said light absorbing member prevents undesired reflection of either said reference light beam or said object light beam within said light inlet block.

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30. (New) An apparatus for simultaneously producing a hologram reproducible as both a reflection type hologram and a transmission type hologram, comprising:

a recording medium for hologram fed from a film cartridge between a light inlet block and a one-dimensional diffusion plate such that a void exists between a first surface of said recording medium and said diffusion plate and such that said light inlet block contacts a second surface of said recording medium;

means for sequentially advancing said recording medium;

means for sequentially generating image data of a parallax image string as strip- or dot-shaped hologram elements;

means for sequentially directing said image data to correspondingly selected portions of said recording medium;

means for projecting an object light beam on said first surface of the recording medium for hologram through said one-dimensional diffusion plate; and

means for projecting a reference light beam on said second surface of said recording medium through said light inlet block, wherein the angle of incidence of said reference light beam and the refractive index of the recording medium are chosen such that said reference light beam is totally reflected by said first surface after passing through said recording medium.

31. (New) The apparatus of claim 30, further including means for tensioning said recording medium in the area where said light inlet block contacts said second surface.

32. (New) The apparatus of claim 31, wherein said light inlet block is substantially columnar-shaped and is adapted for rotating movement.

33. (New) The apparatus of claim 30, wherein a light path length of said object light beam is substantially equal to the light path length of said reference light beam.

34. (New) The apparatus of claim 30, wherein said object light beam is projected substantially perpendicularly to said recording medium at a position on said first surface corresponding to an area of the recording medium in contact with said light inlet block along said second surface.

35. (New) The apparatus of claim 30, wherein said light inlet block further includes a light absorbing member located in an internal hollow portion thereof, wherein said light absorbing member prevents undesired reflection of either said reference light beam or said object light beam within said light inlet block.

36. (New) The apparatus of claim 30, wherein said recording medium includes a cover sheet for protecting a photosensitive surface, said cover sheet removed in said film cartridge before being fed between said light inlet block and said diffusion plate.

37. (New) The apparatus of claim 36, further including means for removing debris from said light inlet block.

38. (New) The apparatus of claim 30, further including a liquid-supplying means for continuously supplying a liquid between said light inlet block and said recording medium.

39. (New) The apparatus of claim 38, wherein said liquid is an index matching liquid for index matching between said recording medium and said light inlet block.